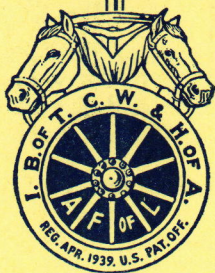


The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER

APRIL, 1942



Official Magazine

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS... CHAUFFEURS
WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS
OF AMERICA

Our Wartime Policy

Under no circumstances will any strike be endorsed by the International Union during the period of the war, except where employers refuse conciliation and arbitration, or where employers refuse to pay guaranteed wages as provided for by existing agreements. The national government and the Teamsters' international executive board advise conferences on all controversies, and urge that our members and employers try to reach understandings between themselves as a mutual contribution to victory.

We do not accept advertising



Detroit, Cleveland Contracts Sound

WE HAVE maintained, and will continue to maintain, the right of a union man to work, to deliver his load, or haul his load wherever he is compelled to go.

There are, however, extenuating circumstances.

Under the motor vehicle law an over-the-road driver can only work so many hours on the road.

If, for instance, a man brings his load into the city of Detroit and he continues to unload and deliver and it takes two, three or four hours to do this, then that number of hours must be deducted from his weekly number of hours which he is permitted to work except in emergencies.

What has happened in some cities like Detroit and Cleveland is as follows:

The out-of-town truck drivers unload at the platform or they leave their truck at the platform. The truck is taken over by a local driver who delivers the load and brings it back.

He is paid so much an hour for this work but he is guaranteed, in some places, not less than four hours' work. If he works five hours he averages about 90 cents an hour.

The over-the-road driver rests until his truck is brought back, or he does whatever he desires with his time. The over-the-road driver is refreshed, relieved, and ready to make his dangerous trip back with his heavy load.

It works to the advantage of the employer and to the advantage of the over-the-road driver, and especially does it help to protect the public from the standpoint of safety.

We thoroughly disagree with any procedure where local unions will demand a day's pay when the man does less than a day's work; but we do favor a minimum, such as explained and which exists under the Detroit agreement.

If the employees agree that they shall have a minimum guarantee of three hours, or four hours, or five hours, the International Union will not object.

We hope and trust that our membership in New York, Chicago, and elsewhere will not abuse the power they have through their unions.

It means a great deal to all of us to have the United States supreme court decide that we were not in violation of the law and that our union members in Local No. 807 were not engaged in racketeering. If we believed they were, or if they had been found guilty, we would strenuously object to them holding affiliation with our international organization unless they pledged themselves and guaranteed that they would abide by the laws of our country and the principles of justice, fair play and unity, upon which our International Union is founded.

The government will run your unions and get rid of you if you do not play the game fair, and within the law.

The International Union has too much at stake, its honor, its decency, and its safety, to permit unions or individuals to be connected with it who defy the laws and bring disrespect to our entire membership.

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



Official Magazine INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS . . . WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XXXIX

APRIL, 1942

Number 5

High Court Clears N. Y. Union

By Daniel J. Tobin

Office of Publication

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THE famous case of Local Union 807
vs. Thurman Arnold, representing
the United States Government, was
decided in favor of the local union on
March 2.

This case dates back about six
years. Its history is as follows: A
number of truck drivers were thrown
out of employment during the bad
years in New York City. They decided
the out-of-town trucks should cease
delivering within the confines of the
city and that local members would
deliver the freight hauled to the plat-
form, when those trucks entered New
York.

Union Was Warned

In most instances the men charged
one day's pay for taking the truck,
delivering the load, and bringing back
the truck. In some instances it took
them three hours, four hours, or eight
hours.

The great objection was to the pro-
cedure of the union members in charg-
ing a day's pay when it sometimes
took less than a day to deliver the load.
It was also brought out in the evidence
that some unemployed truck drivers
were drawing down more than one
day's pay. This looked very bad.

The officers of the local union were called to headquarters and were ordered to cease pursuing the above course. We can state this now, as the case is ended. The officers claimed that their union had voted to permit members to do so. Apparently what happened was this: there were so many men out of work that they were in the majority during the meetings of the local union. It is now safe to tell the inside story.

The General President informed the executive board of the local union when he called them to headquarters, that they could not continue to pursue such tactics; that it was against the principles of our trade union movement to refuse to allow a union man with a union card to deliver his load and that it was also against the principles of the trade union movement to charge a day's pay for something that took less than four hours, in many instances.

The General President also informed them that from the information he had received, governmental authorities were looking into this situation and that they were liable to be prosecuted under the racketeering act.

We knew there was no racketeering in this case but we felt that employers and union men from out of town were being unduly inconvenienced and we now repeat that such practice in the

future had better be discontinued except by agreement, as in Detroit and Cleveland. We understand this practice has been reduced and minimized.

At any rate, under the administration of Attorney General Homer Cummings, the General President was called into the department of justice and he told his side of the story, explaining the unemployment situation. The anti-trust division was then under the direction of Harold Stevens, now a member of the federal court of appeals in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Stevens — human and understanding — realized what the out-of-work truck drivers were up against and did not go to extremes. The employers, on the other hand, were calling for their "pound of flesh" and were giving information galore to the government. Investigations were continued.

Mr. Stevens was promoted to a judgeship. Another man came in, took charge of the anti-trust division, and continued the case under the special assistant attorney general, Mr. Arnold, of New York.

Eventually the case went to trial, and a man for whom I have the highest respect, the Honorable Murray Hurlburt, federal judge, presided over the case, which was tried before a jury.

After several days of trial the jury found the officers of the union and

Support Roosevelt

We have said it would take everything we have to win this war. But first of all we must have confidence in our leader and commander in chief, the President. He has earned that confidence. He was right years ago on the international situation when few others were right.

His vision and judgment and information is even better now than then. The first thing we have to give for victory is confidence in our leader and commander. That is so because that is the only road to the unity that spells victory and the lack of which threatens defeat.

Delays are not only dangerous. They can be disastrous. Delaying in placing our confidence in our leader and letting the world know it can prove disastrous. That is the first step to victory. Unless we take the first step, how shall we take the last? — *Minneapolis Labor Review*.

others guilty, sentenced some of them to terms of imprisonment up to two years, and fined both the union and some of the officers.

The union, I believe, was fined ten thousand dollars. The case was appealed to the federal court of appeals, for the New York district. The federal court of appeals reversed the decision of the lower court and decided in favor of the union.

Mr. Arnold, in the meantime, was made assistant attorney general, and began to prosecute all violators of the Sherman anti-trust law. He was especially interested in this case of Local 807 in New York City.

The case was appealed to the full bench of the United States Supreme Court. You have read the decision handed down last March 2.

It is a memorable decision. It should be considered—as I consider it—one of the great events and victories of labor.

There are nine judges in the supreme court. Two of them absented themselves from the hearing. Who were they? And why did they not participate in the case? They were Justice Frank Murphy and Justice Robert Jackson.

Both of these men felt they might be considered as prejudiced because they were both at one time attorney general of the United States, and this case was in their office during the time they served in the position of attorney

general. Consequently, in accordance with judicial procedure, they refused to participate in the case.

The other seven judges voted six to one in favor of the union, declaring there was no violation of the so-called racketeering law; and one judge voted

that the union was guilty. The man voting against the union was Chief Justice Stone, who, we have reason to believe, has not yet quite forgotten his old associations and his prejudices. It was a six to one decision. The six men who voted in favor of the union are men who have had the common touch, feeling in their hearts that there was no such thing as crookedness or racketeering or anything else of the kind connected with the procedure, but that the men were endeavoring or struggling to maintain

their employment, which had been slipping away from them as a result of the change in transportation.

We have every reason to believe that if Justice Murphy and Justice Jackson had participated in the hearing they too would have voted with the majority, because they have been trained in the schools of modern humanity.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago we could not have gotten a decision of this kind. Labor never won a decision, in my early years, in the supreme court of the United States. If we have done nothing else in our time except in our humble way to change that

British Casualties

Answering German propaganda that "England will fight to the last Colonial," the Citizens for Victory have released statistics on British casualties up to January 1.

These show that the British Isles (exclusive of south Ireland) suffered 71.3 per cent of the empire losses in the land forces. The dominions sustained 18.2 per cent, the Colonial troops 5 per cent and the Indians 5.5 per cent.

The percentage of British losses in the air and at sea was still higher.

During this same time England sent 9,000 planes and 2,000 tanks overseas while receiving only 2,000 planes and 200 tanks from the United States.

supreme court—by the election of a man as President of the United States who has courage and human understanding—then our work and our struggle and our anxiety and our sufferings have not been in vain.

The International Union was not involved in the above case, but we were deeply concerned because any

setback to any part of the labor movement is a setback to all. Men of labor, endeavor to obey the laws! Yes, I know it is sometimes difficult to understand those laws, but remember we now have men on the supreme court of the U. S. who are just and honest and human. They were not nominated by big business as in the past.

Union Wins Bakery Case

THE Teamsters' Union won a sweeping victory in the federal court of Washington, D. C., on March 19 against conspiracy charges brought by Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold against the Teamsters, the Bakers' Union and three large grocery store chains.

Arnold charged the unions and the chain stores with a price-fixing conspiracy because the unions refused to permit cheap Baltimore bread to flood the Washington, D. C., market and destroy working conditions there.

After listening to the evidence of Arnold for two weeks, Justice Goldsborough dismissed the case with a stinging rebuke to the government lawyer.

Justice Goldsborough said:

"I have never, in all my over forty years' experience, seen tried a case that was as absolutely devoid of evidence as this. That is the honest truth. I have never seen one like it."

The judge then granted the motion of Joseph A. Padway, general counsel for the Teamsters, to dismiss the case.

And another instance of Arnold's unfairness and prejudice has been officially rebuked.

In his argument for a directed verdict, Padway demanded that Attorney General Biddle investigate Arnold and

the activities of his anti-trust division, under which labor has been consistently and unjustly persecuted by Arnold.

Padway's victory in the Washington, D. C., case gives the Teamsters a perfect score against Arnold. He has failed in every case he has brought against them.

Justice Goldsborough, in his decision, emphasized the right of unions to take peaceful measures to preserve their standards even though such measures sought to eliminate wage differentials by refusing to work for companies producing cheap products which jeopardized union conditions.

The government had indicted Robert Lester of Bakery Drivers' Union No. 33 in Washington, D. C., Charles B. McCloskey of Bakers' Union No. 118, the two unions, the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, the American stores, Safeway stores and their officers.

In commenting on the case Padway said it was "high time the working people of this country be spared the expense, the adverse publicity and the harassment caused by the scatter-brained theories of this former school teacher who is now a high government official, yet refuses to accept the rulings of our highest tribunal—the supreme court of the United States."

Carry Your Packages and Stores Will Carry Your Cash

BUY defense stamps instead of food! Go naked and help win the war! These slogans would be just as sensible and just as patriotic as the slogans now being publicized by large corporations who see in the war a chance to use the American flag as a tourniquet to strangle labor.

Such slogans are a logical answer to the campaign now being waged by the big New York retail stores.

These stores have been spending thousands of dollars a day in full-page newspaper advertisements declaring it to be the duty of customers to carry their packages instead of having them delivered.

They say it will help win the war. What they mean is that it will increase their profits by eliminating their delivery systems and reducing their overhead expense.

In other words, they try to make a sucker of the customer by picturing him as a patriot. They do so in advertisements in which deception vies with nonsense under such slogans as:

"I'm carrying my share for victory."

"Every bundle a badge of honor." The advertisements show a soldier loaded down with more equipment than any soldier ever carries, and be-

side him a pretty girl with a little package that might contain a few handkerchiefs.

The soldier is dashing off to war with great happiness because the girl is carrying her handkerchiefs.

And the girl is smiling too, happy in the great sacrifice she is making by carrying enough handkerchiefs to blow her nose for democracy on all occasions.

The idea is that the girl is doing just as much as the soldier to win the war, and probably she is, from the standpoint of the retail stores. She has just bought something, and the soldier is no longer a customer. So, for a little extra profit, the stores make a heroine of the girl and a

sap of the soldier. In their contempt for the customers and their flagrant anxiety to pin a price tag on American patriotism, these advertisements expose the big retail merchants of New York as having lower merchan-

Minneapolis Echo

A clear indication the store executives of Minneapolis were not as worried about the tire shortage as they publicly proclaimed, is evident in the way they reacted individually to the tire order. A check of garages shows few automobiles parked in dead storage for the winter. The station wagons and flashy roadsters used by children of the business tycoons are as numerous as ever in the Minneapolis area.

If these business executives were so worried about a tire shortage, would it not seem logical for them to take measures to conserve rubber on their pleasure cars?

Banners informing the public of the attempt of certain stores to wreck Teamster unions by this elimination of delivery service may be necessary to bring the store proprietors to time. To expose false patriotism during wartime is rendering a service to the nation.—*Minnesota Teamster.*

dising ethics than junk dealers. Listen to this paragraph from the ad, for instance:

"From now on a package in your hand or arms will be a walking declaration that you are carrying your share—and the fuller your arms, the bigger that share will be."

In other words, the more a customer buys and carries, the greater patriot he is. When every public leader is calling for greater and more painful sacrifices, the New York retail merchants mock them by saying the true measure of sacrifice is to buy more stuff in their stores, and then carry it home.

The stores further explain that they must curtail on paper wrappings to win the war and then proceed to refute their own statement by wastefully printing hundreds of thousands of gummed, colored labels with the slogan—"I'm carrying my share for victory."

The main argument, however, is

based on the contention that they must save rubber by not using their delivery fleets.

They Own No Trucks

Yet if private cars are used for carrying individual purchases, it means that 500 cars, and 2,000 tires, will be used to carry the packages that one delivery truck now handles, on only four tires.

And the full falsehood of the advertising campaign is revealed in the challenge of James F. Hayes, secretary-treasurer of Merchandise Delivery Drivers' Union No. 804, who writes:

"At the present time we think the stores are premature in their flag waving. Their claims are not quite the whole truth. In the first place, they do not own any delivery trucks, and hence have no rubber to worry about."

They are just trying to thumb a ride on the back of the army.

500 Penn. Teamsters Give Blood

FIVE hundred Pennsylvania Teamsters donated blood for the armed forces in the first two weeks following the opening of a Blood Donors' Center by Joint Council No. 53 in Philadelphia.

The Blood Donors' Center is located in the headquarters of the Joint Council at 113 Spring Garden St. A doctor and a staff of nurses are in constant attendance to accept the blood.

The Philadelphia Joint Council has always been active in this type of civic work, even before the war, when the membership of General Highway Drivers' Local No. 107 kept the emergency blood needs of several Phila-

delphia hospitals constantly supplied.

Since the war, and the appeal of the Red Cross for greater donations to supply the requirements of the army and navy, the Pennsylvania Teamsters have gone into business on a wholesale scale.

They are literally bleeding for democracy, and in doing so will save the lives of hundreds of seriously wounded soldiers and sailors requiring instantaneous blood transfusions.

The opening of the Blood Donors' Center in Philadelphia was the first step in a statewide campaign launched by the Pennsylvania Commercial Drivers' Conference recently.

—•—
Russia and China have men but those men need guns. Give them guns and they'll give Hitler hell. Defense Bonds will do it!

Morgan Losing Business

By Irvin S. Lippe

Editor, The Indiana Teamster

THE thirty-million dollar Morgan Packing Company of Austin, Ind., began laying off its non-union drivers last month in the wake of an expose by the Teamsters' Union of its staggering accident rate on the highways.

The men were being laid off because of a decline in business following the campaign of Local No. 694 against the non-union products of the corporation.

The decline in the business of this rural House of Morgan will continue more rapidly as lists of the company products and its customers are circulated through all locals of the Teamsters' Union throughout the country.

In addition to these lists, Secretary Elmer O. Briner of Crothersville, has obtained another list of the confidential code letters stamped on the top of each can of Morgan products.

In this way, Morgan canned goods can be identified by the purchaser, no matter what labels they bear.

The code letters are being printed and dispatched along with the list of customers Briner has broken down by states. This shows Illinois to be the

leading consumer of Morgan products, with 136 grocers and jobbers patronizing them.

The list supplies valuable information to the Illinois Teamsters, many of whom have been handling Morgan products. It is difficult to keep track of the various Morgan maneuvers as the corporation markets its stuff under the names of 23 companies.

It also packs products under the private brand names of individual jobbers.

But the code letters on each can tell the story and through this information, Teamster locals can catch Morgan products, no matter how they are disguised.

Next to Illinois, Pennsylvania is the largest consumer, with New York a

close third. The Morgan trucks roam over a large part of the United States, spreading death and destruction in the careless and unskilled hands of their scab drivers.

Insurance statistics show that Morgan accidents reached the colossal figure of 230 in a period of only 11 months, during which eight people were killed and 22 injured. Briner

A Good War

Freedom is to us no mere slogan. It is a way of life won through sweat, blood and tears. We are now called upon to fight for this way of life in a struggle that takes us out of our shops, our industries, and even out of our country. We are ready for this struggle.

The labor unionists of New York State join with organized labor throughout the nation in this battle-royal for democratic victory. By skill, by muscle, by brain, by spirit, we shall fight to defeat the Axis. We will work hard and long, at the tasks assigned to us. Our organized strength is unreservedly at the disposal of our country and government.

This war is a good war. It shall not be over until there is a good peace.—*N. Y. State Labor Press.*

suggests that Teamsters in all the states that Morgan menaces call attention of the highway authorities to the dangerous record of these drivers.

And the Teamsters of those states should also watch for Morgan products on the shelves of their groceries.

The lists sent out by Briner of Morgan customers should be widely circulated among union membership, along with the brands and code letters.

The code letters may be changed since they fell into Briner's possession, but the new code system will be sent out as soon as that occurs, be-

cause Briner will get that list, also.

Following is a list of the states which rolled up the thirty-million dollar Morgan fortune and these are the states in which Teamsters should be especially on the alert:

Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia.

Denver Collects Scrap

DENVER Teamsters heard that Uncle Sam's factories needed every available bit of scrap metal to make into guns, tanks and planes for America's fighting forces. So with traditional patriotism, they volunteered their services for a three-day campaign in which they collected 4,500 tons of scrap.

Driving over routes charted by Business Agents M. H. Churchill and Ray Keigley, the men covered every section of the city. They put in more than 1,000 man days of labor!

Many of the men drove their own vehicles, while others drove trucks donated by the Colorado Motor Carriers' Association. During the drive free lunches were served at union headquarters, local merchants donating the food.

The collection was more than double the anticipated figure of 2,000 tons. The drivers took everything from nuts and bolts to a huge safe weighing 3,000 pounds.

The Teamsters volunteered their

services as soon as they heard that the Denver Defense Council was to launch a city-wide scrap metal drive. The Defense Council will sell the 4,500 tons to Colorado defense plants, using the proceeds for civilian defense work.

The outstanding success of the Denver Teamsters' scrap collection drive was emphasized by the New York City Sanitation Department's similar campaign. Despite the use of hundreds of city trucks at heavy expense, the plan netted a grand total of only 264 tons of scrap—not quite 6 per cent of the amount accumulated by the Denver Teamsters in the same time.

Denver's plan received considerable favorable publicity from coast to coast. Now Teamsters in many other localities are going to put on scrap metal campaigns.

It won't be any Teamster's fault if American soldiers are not supplied with the latest and best arms. They not only deliver the equipment where it is wanted, but also gather the metal from which that equipment is made.

Georgia Teamsters Win

By Joseph A. Padway
General Counsel, International Brotherhood

ANOTHER victory for the cause of organized labor in general and for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters may be chalked up in the decision in the case of Mason & Dixon Lines, Inc. vs. Odom et al., which was handed down by the Georgia supreme court in a case involving, among other things, the often debated and litigated question of secondary picketing.

Briefly, the facts are as follows:

The company brought suit against the Teamsters local, seeking to enjoin them from interfering with, obstructing, injuring, etc., the plaintiff's property while a strike was in progress, and further to restrain the union from picketing the company's customers.

A temporary restraining order was granted because there was some evidence of violence. Thereafter, it was charged the union violated the restraining order. The company asked that the union be restrained from picketing the company in any form whatever.

The first question presented to the court was whether, because of the fact that some violence had occurred, all picketing, even peaceful picketing, should be restrained. The company

cited as its authority the Meadowmoor Dairies case, decided by the United States Supreme Court, in which case it was held all picketing might be enjoined where it was entangled with acts of violence, and where the fear created by the past violence would survive even though future picketing might be wholly peaceful.

However, in the Georgia case the court found that further peaceful picketing, under the circumstances, would not be coercive merely because of past violence and sustained the lower court in its refusal to issue an injunction restraining peaceful picketing.

The second and most important question presented was whether the union should be restrained

from engaging in a secondary boycott by picketing the company's customers. Discussing this point and basing its discussion upon the question of freedom of speech, the supreme court held that to restrain the picketing of the company's customers would be a violation of the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech insofar as publicizing the facts of the dispute were concerned. The court held:

"The next question is whether the trial judge erred in refusing to enjoin the defend-

Don't Coddle Them!

Every time we start getting soft-headed and softer-hearted about the poor Japs in this country, let's think about the poor Americans in Manila and the bestial treatment they are receiving at the hands of their squat captors.

Yes, we should treat the Japs in a humane, civilized manner. But we should not coddle them. Above all, we should not forget that there were a lot of fifth column sneaks among them before the war broke, and though the FBI has rounded up many of these, there are undoubtedly many more still at liberty.—
The Washington Teamster.

ants from picketing the stores for whom the plaintiff was hauling merchandise. This type of activity is referred to in the adjudicated cases as secondary picketing. The courts have generally held that secondary picketing is not within the scope of permissible activities of those engaged in a strike with their employer. . . .

"However, in *Thornhill v. Alabama*, the supreme court in declaring unconstitutional a statute of the State of Alabama prohibiting picketing, said: 'In the circumstances of our times the dissemination of information concerning the facts of a labor dispute must be regarded as within that area of free discussion that is guaranteed by the Constitution.'

"This was followed in *Carlson v. California*, the court there saying that 'publicizing the facts of a labor dispute in a peaceful way through appropriate means, whether by pamphlet, by word of mouth or by banner, must now be regarded as within that liberty of communication which is secured to every person by the fourteenth amendment against abridgment by a State.'

. . . "So being bound to follow the decisions of the supreme court on such a question, any of our own decisions that may be to the contrary, and those of courts of other states, must now be disregarded. Accordingly, we are of the opinion that the prayer for injunction restraining all picketing as against the customers of the plaintiff was properly denied."

The last question raised was whether passing out handbills was "picketing." The court held that it was, and that the same rules as applied to picketing should apply to the distribution of handbills, that is, it was permissible conduct under the free speech doctrine.

This is a great victory for the Teamsters in the State of Georgia and, for that matter, will have an effect upon the courts in other states in legalizing such form of picketing.

Frisco Chauffeurs Buy the Limit

EVERY union should invest at least half of its funds in defense bonds, according to Business Agent Anthony Cancilla of San Francisco Chauffeurs' Union No. 265.

"We can't spend too much for this purpose," Cancilla said. "This is no time to think about saving money. We have our country to save."

Whereupon Cancilla's union bought the limit of \$50,000 in Series G defense bonds, the maximum amount any purchaser can obtain in one year. Local No. 265 also bought the limit last year and its total investment in the war is now \$100,000.

The purchase followed the unanimous action of the union in ordering its officers to "buy more bonds."

But the membership didn't stop there, according to Secretary David Schwartz. It voted a contribution of \$1,000 to the Red Cross, and on top of that, every member donated a day's pay.

And besides the limit in defense bonds bought by the union, the individual members are buying bonds to the limit of their ability in support of the pledge made by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor that the A. F. of L. workers would buy a billion in bonds, Schwartz reported.

"We believe in making our money fight behind our men," he declared. "All the resources of our union are behind this war."

Hitler says it was too cold in Russia last winter. Buy Defense Bonds and show him how hot the summer can be.

California Helps Soldiers

By Joseph Tuohy

Vice-President, Southern California Joint Council No. 42

THE Teamsters of Southern California have decided that they have a civic responsibility for the thousands of boys in the training camps of the West. The vast majority of these boys are far away from their homes in the South, the East and the Midwest. They long for a friendly word as they bravely await the transports that will carry them off across the Pacific on a journey from which many will never return.

It was only natural then that we should immediately pledge our support and assistance to an organization whose primary aims were the comfort and entertainment of the boys under arms.

Into my office in Hollywood a short time ago came Mrs. Mildred DeFord of Costa Mesa, who announced herself as a director in an organization called the Mothers of the Armed Forces of America. This outstanding woman, accompanied by Louise Krafts, of the Women's Emergency Organization of America, explained that the Mothers of the Armed Forces is composed of women who have sons in the army, navy, air or marine corps at the pres-

ent time. The purpose of the organization is to give the boys in the vicinity of the local chapter a taste of home life as often as possible. These good women work almost continuously at home baking pies and cakes and sundry good things that the boys do not get in the ordinary routine of camp life, and also see to it that there are sufficient supplies in the local Red Cross units to take care of any necessities. They also busy themselves with good, healthy and wholesome entertainment for their charges.

How well this organization has caught on in the camps in Southern California is demonstrated by the fact that now whenever any of the soldiers sees the pin of the organization on the dress of any

woman he raises his hat and exclaims "Hello, Ma."

Encouraged by the support of the Teamsters' Union throughout Southern California the Mothers of the Armed Forces of America is rapidly spreading to the surrounding cities, and chapters of the organization are flourishing in more than twelve localities at the present time.

Arizona Cooperates

The Arizona Civilian Defense Coordinating Council is receiving the utmost in cooperation from the Teamsters. Several officials of both Local 274 and Local 310 have been appointed to responsible posts in the council by the governor, and the entire membership is falling in line in a big way.

No stone is being left unturned to prepare ourselves for whatever may happen. We are particularly interested in the Division of Transportation for that is our job and that is where we must fit in.

Any transportation emergency that may arise will be thrown squarely into the laps of ourselves and our employers. And our employers are also coming through in excellent fashion.—*The Arizona Teamster.*

Taxi Drivers Sell Stamps

THE taxicab drivers of Oklahoma City are not satisfied to stop with the \$3,300 in defense bonds already purchased by their union.

They are selling defense stamps to their customers.

This unusual and patriotic action was reported to International Headquarters by Frank E. Jackson, secretary-treasurer of Taxicab Drivers' Union No. 889 of Oklahoma City. Jackson reported the fact that the drivers are acting as salesmen for the government and asked if the International had any other plan under which the drivers could be of still more service in stimulating defense bond and stamp sales.

The International has not adopted any general plan for the entire membership because of differing conditions in various sections of the country. It is encouraging all locals to pursue any plan which will produce the best results.

In addition to defense bond purchases out of their general treasuries, local unions are contributing to the purchase of bombers, ambulances and other war equipment.

They are also urging their members to buy defense stamps every payday and convert them into bonds when they have enough stamps. Many unions are selling stamps to the members as they pay their dues.

Local No. 174 of Seattle has just voted unanimously to accept all future pay raises in defense stamps to be deducted from their pay. Every member of Local No. 355 of Baltimore has pledged \$50 to buy a bomber.

Local No. 734 of Chicago has donated one day's pay per member to buy ambulances and other unions have adopted similar plans to help their government in the greatest of all wars.

In reporting the success of his members in selling stamps to their customers, Jackson said that the president of the union, C. H. Speaks, has sold several hundred dollars' worth since January 1 and is setting the pace for the rest of the members.

"What we are looking for now is some practical recommendation which we can make to our assembly whereby all of our members may do their part in buying stamps or bonds," Jackson wrote.

Representatives of the treasury department say that the most important contribution of the unions would be to accept regular payments from individual members and then present each one with a \$25 bond when he has paid in \$18.75.

This would require some bookkeeping expense by the unions, but the treasury representatives say it would be a valuable help in financing the

Labor Board Clicks

A 100 per cent batting average in ending or averting strikes was scored by the new National War Labor Board as it rounded out the third week of its activities.

In three walkouts and one threatened stoppage, the board's appeals brought immediate results, and production continued pending hearings by the board on the issues in dispute.

Cases before the board rose to 40, with close to 200,000 workers involved, but not one man among these was out on a picket line.—*Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Journal*.

war. This system removes the tendency of men to cash in the stamps they have bought.

It does not help the government to buy stamps if they are immediately cashed in. In fact, it tends to bring on inflation by establishing a new currency, according to the treasury department.

The idea in buying the stamps is to

help the government finance the war. This purpose is accomplished only when the stamps are converted into bonds and held until maturity.

In return, each bondholder receives \$25 for every investment of \$18.75, or a clear profit of \$6.25.

It is a good investment and it is good insurance against a Jap-German victory.

Board Expels Communist

Decision of the General Executive Board in the Case of Ben Budman

THE case of Ben Budman came on for hearing before the general executive board on February 3, 1942, on an appeal of said Ben Budman from the decision of Local No. 399, Hollywood, Calif., whereby he was found guilty of violation of Article II, Section 3 (a), pertaining to the subject: "Subversive Elements Barred from Membership."

The appeal came on for hearing before a previous session of the executive board held at the city of Washington, D. C.

A consideration of the record at that time disclosed that the local had failed to complete the record by including therein certain evidence which was referred to as a basis for the decision.

Thereupon the general executive board decided to hear the appeal by a re-trial of the case.

Einar Mohn, a member of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, was thereupon appointed representative to hear the evidence in connection with the appeal and to report back to the general executive board. Representative Einar Mohn thereupon caused to be served upon Ben Budman notice of re-trial on appeal. After

such re-trial, Representative Mohn reported to the general executive board.

On February 3, 1942, the general executive board undertook consideration of all evidence in the case and the report of Einar Mohn in relation to said case, and gave due and careful consideration to the complete record pertaining to this appeal.

After such consideration the general executive board came to the unanimous conclusion that the charges originally brought against Ben Budman, and on which he was tried by Local No. 399, and on which charges he was found guilty, are fully sustained.

Therefore on the basis of the complete record now before the general executive board, the general executive board finds and concludes that Ben Budman is guilty of violation of Article II, Section 3 (a), and is ineligible to remain a member of this International.

It is the decision of this International that Ben Budman be and hereby is expelled as a member of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Executive Board is Busy

THE action taken in many cases by the general executive board at its recent meeting in Miami, Fla., was published in the March issue of our magazine. Below is printed the remainder of the minutes of the meeting, outlining the action taken by the board in other cases coming before it.

The general executive board opened its annual meeting in the Everglades Hotel, Miami, Fla., on January 25, 1942, at 1 p. m. All members were present with the exception of Vice-President Goudie, who was detained in Chicago because of illness in his family, and Vice-President Geary, who has reached the splendid age of eighty-three years and believed the trip was more than he could stand. The board missed these two members very much.

The General President reported to the board that we had paid per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor, for the month of January, on 600,000 members, and that this was the largest membership of any international union in the American labor movement.

He stated that he expected to be able to continue this for the succeeding months, but due to the fact that our laundry, milk, and taxicab drivers

may be seriously affected by the tire shortage, our membership may fall down or recede during the year.

He also reported that in our defense or general fund we had over eight million dollars, and that our expenses had been substantially increased dur-

ing the past year as a result of the setting up of new departments by the International Union.

The cost of the monthly magazine alone has increased from \$60,000 to \$110,000, and because of the increased cost of paper and the necessity of hiring a large number of assistants to take care of the mailing list, it would run much higher than that during the coming year.

The General President outlined the meetings and conferences with the CIO in an effort to create the war labor board, which board was re-

quired and demanded by the government. The general president explained that he was requested to serve on this board but was compelled to turn down the request because of the enormous amount of work devolving upon him due to the serious problems confronting the International Union.

Joseph A. Padway, general counsel for the International Union, took up the case of the Coca-Cola Company

No Exemption Asked

President William Green indignantly denounced as "utterly false" newspaper statements that the American Federation of Labor had asked the Selective Service System to grant special deferment to representatives of labor unions.

"No request for special treatment under the Selective Service Act has been made or will be made by the American Federation of Labor," Green flatly declared.

"The American Federation of Labor believes that the duty to bear arms in the defense of the nation falls equally upon all citizens and that there is no place for special privileges of any kind in the administration of the Selective Service Law."

of Newark, N. J., and explained of his meeting with Vice-President Cashal in New York, then of his visit with General President Tobin and with the members of the National Labor Relations Board at Washington.

The purpose of President Tobin's visit was to protest rulings of the board whereby they took jurisdiction over cases between the Brewery Workers and the Teamsters. President Tobin explained to the board that the United States supreme court had settled this question and confirmed jurisdiction in the Teamsters.

President Tobin reported on the strike of the Bakery Drivers of Boston last summer. He explained fully and in detail how the chain stores had supplied bread to almost everyone. He stated further that those drivers delivering bread from chain stores should be in the Bakery Drivers' Union in Boston; otherwise the chain stores should be prevented in the future from handling more bread or bakery products than they had handled on an average of the thirty days preceding the strike.

The general executive board approved the statement made by the general president and his recommendation, and emphasized the fact that no chain stores in the future, and no

local union of the International Union, can be permitted under any circumstances to injure any part of our membership who are on strike, by entering what is commonly called "through the back door."

Mr. Padway mentioned briefly the case of former Local Union No. 805.

Hyman Singer and others filed for an injunction preventing the International Union from putting into effect the decision of the general executive board rendered at its last meeting.

The court issued a temporary injunction until there was a hearing. Mr. Padway made a motion to dissolve the injunction, and after much discussion and argument, the case was dismissed by the court, the judge sustaining the International Union in revoking the charter of Local No. 805 for failure to expel Hyman Singer.

Mr. Singer is now barred from membership, and his local union is now outside the International.

The judge commended the International Union on its action in this case.

President Tobin presented a letter from Frank J. Gillespie of Dairy Employees' Local Union No. 754, Chicago, with a petition prepared by the Dairy Employees' National Conference, which is composed of milk drivers' and dairy employees' local unions

Our Valley Forge

We are entering a period of heavy trial, of new and untried ways, difficult adjustments.

It is a period that will require many sacrifices and much pinching.

We will be affected on the job, meeting unprecedented requirements of all-out production of war materials.

We will be affected in our homes by the disappearance of many of the small comforts and aids which we have come to take for granted.

Rising prices and heavy taxes will dog our steps daily, without relief or let-up.

And in all likelihood there will be little reward in dramatic victories for a long time to compensate for the daily grind.

We may not yet realize it, but we are entering a new Valley Forge in the history of our country and in the saga of the world's struggle for freedom down the ages.—
Dayton (Ohio) Labor Union.

throughout the country. The petition contained many suggestions pertaining to the protection of the employment of milk drivers since the tire rationing regulations went into effect.

The members of the board discussed the matter and expressed their sympathy with the recommendations and suggestions of the conference; and they decided to refer the matter to our Washington office for further investigation and recommendation.

President Tobin read a letter from William Gydesen of St. Paul, Minn., regarding the condition of Vice-President Geary; also a letter from Mr. Geary's daughter. The board instructed President Tobin to send a letter of encouragement to Brother Geary, expressing their hope that he would soon recover from his illness.

President Tobin also read a telegram which he had just received from the Buell Eastern Motor Dispatch of New York City, regarding a controversy with Local Union No. 807 of that city. The telegram was referred to Vice-President Cashal, the international representative in that district, for immediate investigation.

The suggestion was made by the general president that the International Union make some changes in its method of issuing the quarterly report; that instead of listing all revenue and expenditures as separate items, that some of them be consolidated; thus conserving paper and re-

ducing the expense of printing the report.

All figures, of course, will be on hand in the general office and available to any person authorized to receive same. It was left to the general president and general secretary-treasurer to use their

own judgment in the preparation and printing of the quarterly report in the future, and to make whatever changes they deemed advisable.

President Tobin discussed the amount of per capita tax which the International Union pays to the American Federation of Labor. He stated that last year we paid almost \$100,000, at 2¢ per month per member — one cent tax and one cent assessment.

The one cent assessment, which was placed on the membership a few years ago, was a temporary measure but was never done away with. Additional organizers have been placed on the payroll and new departments created, which uses up the increased revenue.

It was proposed by some members of the executive council of the federation that the per capita tax be made two cents. President Tobin opposed this and through his efforts the proposal was defeated and the tax was made 1½¢ on all members up to 300,000, and 1¢ on all over 300,000 members; which means a saving for the larger international unions, of which the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is one.

We Can Lose War

"This country is at WAR."

The above statement may seem rather superfluous, considering the columns and columns of war news being carried in the daily press and the news reports emanating from everyone's radio at all hours of the day and night.

This statement, however, doesn't seem to have registered with many citizens, or if it has registered, they don't seem to realize the seriousness of the present war and the fact that **WE CAN LOSE THIS WAR** unless we quickly realize this fact and throw more of our energies into helping win it. — *Wisconsin Teamster.*

A letter was read from A. E. Marien of Duluth, Minn., who some time ago was appointed trustee of Local Union No. 230, International Falls, Minn. Brother Marien stated he had been at considerable expense in making trips to International Falls in connection with his duties as Trustee—car expense, hotels, etc.—and since the local union is unable to pay said expenses, he requested that the International Union take care of same. The matter was referred by the general executive board to the general president and general secretary-treasurer for disposal, with full power to act.

In the absence of the general president there came before the general executive board the subject of the health of the general president, particularly in view of the arduous duties imposed upon him as a result of the large growth of our membership and the complex problems resulting from the war.

In harmony with the unanimous express directions of the last convention, and in order to fulfill the spirit and intent of such directions, the general executive board considered the problem of preserving the general health and physical condition of the general president so that his efforts on behalf of the International Union

may be maintained and continued for many years.

Thereupon it was unanimously voted to appoint a committee of three to adopt and devise, and put into operation, ways and means which will maintain and preserve the health and

general physical condition of the general president, for the present and in the future.

The committee was instructed to expend such reasonable sums of money in an appropriate manner which will best carry out the object and purpose of the action of the executive board.

The case of Ben Budman, a former member of Local 399, Hollywood, Calif., was brought before the Board. This man was charged by a member of our International Union with being a Communist. He was given a trial in accordance with our laws, before the local executive board, and the local board found him guilty of the charges.

He appealed to the joint council and the council sustained the local union. He then appealed to the international executive board. The case was discussed before the board at its previous meeting and it was decided by the board that this appeal should be heard by a re-trial.

General Organizer Einar O. Mohn

Donald Nelson Right

All of the recommendations of Donald Nelson are sound and will inspire increased production and confidence in the production director.

Donald Nelson's plan is an expression of confidence in the workers. That begets the confidence of the workers in Donald Nelson. That combination will get results.

Donald Nelson may be assured that the acceptance of his production plan by management will bring from Labor the cooperation that will attain the objective, he has so picturesquely described. In his words it is: "There must be sweat and action on the production line to match the blood and action on the battle line."

He may be assured of that and more, for with the establishment of joint labor-management committees he will find an added experience, resourcefulness and ingenuity that develops among the men who do the work.—*Minneapolis Labor Review*.

was appointed by the general president to take the evidence in the case. He did so, and reported same to the general executive board. The board, after due consideration, unanimously decided on this appeal, to confirm and approve the action of the Joint Council. The formal decision is printed elsewhere in this issue.

Vice-President McLaughlin called to the attention of the board a resolution from San Francisco dealing with the possibility of a shortage of paper, the resolution in substance calling for restrictions along certain lines, which would exclude many periodicals, etc.

The resolution was referred to the international executive officers to use their best judgment as the case may require should legislation be considered in Washington leading towards restriction of the use of paper.

The visiting delegates attending the central states area conference, and other international representatives, were the guests of the International Union at a banquet in the Everglades Hotel on the evening of February 3, 1942.

Brother James Hoffa and Brother Ford of Detroit appeared before the Board in connection with the trouble

they have had for sometime with the Brewery Workers. (Ford was for years the business agent and secretary of the Brewery Workers in Detroit.) They requested further financial assistance from the International Union, to carry on this fight. It was voted by the board to continue financial benefits.

A conference was held with the representatives of the International Union of Operating Engineers and an agreement was entered into relative to Ross carriers. It was agreed by both organizations that jurisdiction over this machine within the yards belongs to the Engineers, but when the machine leaves the yards to move any material anywhere outside the yards, it comes under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

An additional working agreement was entered into between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the Electrical Workers' International Union.

After considering all matters coming before it, the meeting of the general executive board adjourned, subject to the call of the general president.

WATCH FOR RACKETEER SOLICITORS!

It has been reported to International Headquarters that persons are soliciting funds in the name of the Teamsters' Union. In one particularly flagrant case in Illinois, a man posing as an international representative of this union from Washington, D. C., has been asking employers for money to protect their plants from labor trouble.

"The Teamsters' Union is not soliciting funds from anyone, for any purpose," Thomas E. Flynn, assistant to the general president, stated emphatically on being advised of the reports.

"Any man soliciting money in the name of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is an imposter and should be turned over immediately to the authorities for prosecution."

All locals should be on the lookout for such racketeers.

Press Policies Outlined

By Daniel J. Tobin

WE HAVE, I think, ten or eleven labor publications in different districts, supported and maintained by joint councils or state conferences of Teamsters' Unions. The first one was started in Seattle, and did a great deal of good. Recently in a meeting on the rubber tire situation in Chicago, some of the editors of these local or district teamsters' publications got together and decided that they ought to have a national conference, after first laying the matter before the International executive officers.

This is contrary to the policy of the International Union and it is not desirable nor helpful. Most of those writers have been connected with newspapers and most of them got their education on labor matters after they became associated with the Teamsters' Union.

I repeat, they are doing considerable good in the localities in which they are located, and they can continue to do considerable good for the Teamsters' Union if they confine themselves strictly to the policies and conditions in the local district.

The International Union forbids a national conference of these writers

for the purpose of establishing a national policy for the above named publications. In the first place, it is an unnecessary expense or tax on the district councils and on the local unions; in other words, the consumer eventually pays all.

The consumer in this case means the individual local member. Of course I realize the value of publicity. There is no one who values constructive publicity more than I do. I have for years endeavored to keep the name of the International Union prominently before the American people, for the purpose of offsetting adverse publicity which we get from nearly all of the commercial newspapers and magazines.

When local publications are permitted by the International Union to prevail, it is with the distinct understanding that

they confine themselves to local questions. They are not permitted to adopt a national labor policy. That is the function of the International Union, lest the local unions become in conflict with the International Union.

The trouble is that those publications and those who control them, gradually try to seek more power and

Buy More Bonds!

By buying Defense Bonds and Stamps to the very limit of our ability we are making the finest investment in the world, we are meeting our obligations as citizens, we are heading off the possibility of inflation by diverting current income from non-essentials and we are preparing ourselves financially against the difficult days which are likely to accompany the sudden shift to a peace-time economy after the war.

Money must be raised in staggering and almost inconceivable quantities if we are to continue to build the engines of war, if we are to equip and maintain our armed forces and if we are to settle the score once and for all with those brute forces which too long have been running loose in the world.

—*The Hat Worker.*

eventually get into the political game, and finally they get in wrong.

Sometimes cliques within the council or the state gatherings control the policy of the publication. This is dangerous, and may finally lead to substantial disagreement, and perhaps strict discipline of the individuals, the local unions, or the district, by the International Union. The policy of the local publication should be along these lines:

1. Confine yourself to local questions of wages, conditions and hours, in accordance with our laws and the

cies or further any special doctrine for the International Union, through those publications.

I advise groups of our representatives who have in their hands the charge and keeping of these publications, to keep down the expense as much as possible and to confine themselves strictly to policies not in conflict with the International Union. If this advice and order is disobeyed the general president will be compelled to lay the matter before the general executive board, and undoubtedly the general executive board will order the

Glueckwunsche zum Geburtstag, Johann!

There was a gay little birthday party away back in Virginia the other evening. It took place in the palatial establishment maintained by John L. Lewis on his beautiful estate at Alexandria. Present were John L., of course; Alice Roosevelt Longworth, Alf Landon of Kansas, and an assortment of ex-America First folks. Well, you can't say John isn't consistent.—*The Washington Teamster.*

decisions of your joint council and the International Union.

2. If you mix up politically—which you have the right to do—it should be confined exclusively to the local candidates and office holders within the state. This includes the state officials, not national representatives, whose records are known to the International Union through our bureaus in Washington and through the American Federation of Labor, insofar as their labor records are concerned.

3. There must not be any individual within the organization championed or boosted for office or other purposes. I mean offices within the union.

4. Joint Councils have the right to make recommendations, with the seal of the union, to the international executive board, but they have no right to advocate international labor poli-

suspension or discontinuance of the publication.

Officers and members, believe me when I say to you that this order and advice is given for your benefit, because we know from experience what those things might lead to if the present policy is allowed to go on uninterrupted.

It is further ordered that no new publications be instituted without the consent of the general president and the general executive board, and that all such publications now in existence that have not had the consent and approval of the general executive board, make application to the general president for permission to proceed and continue. The president in turn will lay down rules and policies which must be pursued or agreed to if the publication is to be continued, or if new publications are to be started.

Tobin Favors Union Shop in Mines

THE general president has received numerous letters asking whether or not the executive council of the American Federation of Labor—of which he is a member—approved the action of George Lynch, president of the Pattern Makers' League, when he voted against the union shop which the United Mine Workers were endeavoring to obtain during the controversy over the captive mine strike, which case came before the OPM Labor Board when Mr. Lynch was substituting for Secretary-Treasurer George Meany of the American Federation of Labor.

The General President desires to state in answer to all such inquiries that the executive council did not discuss the vote against the union shop cast by Mr. Lynch when serving in the above named position.

The general president thinks it would be unfair to hold the executive council responsible for the vote cast by Mr. Lynch against the union shop and against the United Mine Workers.

The writer desires to state that afterwards the governmental representative, John Steelman, when the case went to him on arbitration, voted unhesitatingly in favor of the Miners and for the union shop.

The general president wishes to state further that were he in a similar position—and the same statement has been made by Secretary-Treasurer George Meany—that certainly as a labor man he would vote for the union shop for the mine workers.

All this happened before our country was engaged in war.

The General President wishes to emphasize, for the information of those who are continuously writing in on this question, that if the matter does come before the executive council at its next meeting, it is his opinion the council could not approve of any labor representative voting against the union shop for any legitimate labor organization.

The executive council should not be held responsible for the vote of Mr. Lynch in this case, any more than it could be held responsible for the vote cast by Mr. Lynch against the report of the executive council in the last convention of the federation held in Seattle, Wash., wherein Mr. Lynch voted against the Teamsters and in favor of the Brewery Workers holding Teamsters in their union. This was, of course, in substance a vote against the action of the executive council and of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

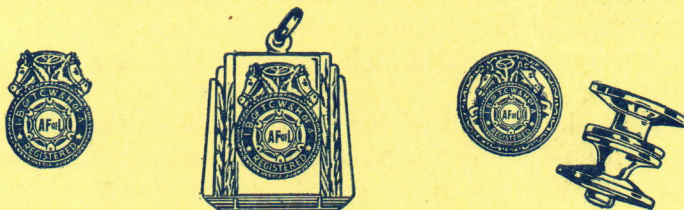
In that instance the vote was over 30,000 for the Teamsters and for the executive council, and about 1,700 against, approximately 400 of the 1,700 being Brewery Workers' votes.

Official Magazine of the
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AND HELPERS OF AMERICA**

• • •

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